MR. BELL IN PHILADELPHIA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12, 1860. The first appearance of John Bell in public, in the character of a nominee for the Presidency, took place last evening, in front of the La Pierre House. Situated in Broad street, with a moderately elevated baleony overlooking that wide avenue, the La Pierre offers, among our hotels, unique cut-door accommedations for a large audience. Such was assembled in front of it on this occasion, gathered by the announcements made in the newspapers, and by a band of music which marched from the headquarters of the Union maritational party, to the scene of the evening's performances. The hour was about nine o'cleck, and the extent of the assembled crowd rather imposing. It numbered probably two thousand people or more, Mr. Bell has been quasi incognito at the La Pierre for a week past, and the cien is not violent that he has been awaiting in easy assurance the result of the Baltimore pro ceedings, in order to make his bow thereupon in

manner and form now set forth.

If we had not all seen what big Presidential oaks may grow from small acorns, and how the doubtful rumble of a popular sensation may gradually extend to a very thunder-storm of cuthusiasm, I should ar-gue hopelessly for Union-saving under the leader-ship of Bell and Everett. For, to be frank, more chilling and inauspicious attempts at hurrahs could hardly be conceived in an open-air throng, than those which saluted Mr. Bell during the debut and performances of last evening. After an overture by the band, of which Yankee Doodle was the final movement, Mr. Joseph R. Ingersoll appeared upon the balcony of the hotel, with ex-delegates to Balti-more, conducting Mr. Bell. Miscellaneous noises, duly hushed, were succeeded by a partial cheer when the gas-light revealed the features of the allobserved geatleman. Our newspapers pretty faithfully report the introductory remarks of Mr. Ingersoll. Now, among the older and retired members of our bar, Mr. Ingersoll is most notable for the suavity of his eloquence. It was never a stormy, briny ocean of passion, nor a dashing, sparkling cataract of wit, nor yet a deep river of fresh thoughts; but always a straight, neat, smooth ca-nal of pure rhetoric, prettily rippled, margined with familiar flowers, and safely locked. Of its kind, indeed, it has always been to me most admirable, so full of the good feeling of the true gentle-man and of the art of the polished scholar. But the occasion in question was too much even

for Mr. Jugersoil's easy oratory. I have heard him speak to all sorts of proper purposes, and always with graceful facility. Here, however, he gave evidence of the embarrassment of a false po-sition. His remarks, in print, read smoothly It was the manner of the delivery which betrayed a consciousness of labored reticence on a question appermost in the mind of every intelligent man who heard him. It was the manager at his wits' ends, announcing that the curtain would rise immediately for the play of Hamlet, with the part of the Prince of Denmark omitted, by particular desire of the people—behind the curtain. Mr. Ingersoll was undoubtedly as much relieved as after any effort of his life, when he got through this diffi-

cult salutatory.

Mr. Bell then addressed the assembly, in what words I presume your columns will tell, but not in what manner. Like Mr. Ingersoll, every sentence seemed to prove that he was doing his uttermost how not to say it. Respecting his intelligence and his honesty, as every one must who knows his political history. I could not but feel a painful sympathy for him, standing in the presence of such a crowd, and trying to make believe that he was putting the candle under his Union bushel, which everbody sees burning inextinguishably and brighter than all others upon Capitol Hill. Oddly enough, when he was culogizing Union-saving as the basis and supereulogizing Union-saving as the basis and super-structure of the party which he represents, he made the declaration that he believed "the majority of "the Republican party and the majority of the "Democratic party to be devoted to the Union and "the Constitution!" Now, in the name of all that is logical, if this be true, what capital have Messrs. Bell, Crittenden & Co., to start their business with? Shades of Don Quixotte and Sancho Panza, what are they going to fight against, if the high-born damsels, Union and Constitution, are already happy in the embraces of the redoubtable knight ablicanism and Democracy, and neither need nor ask any release or protection at the hands of

If you had heard Judge Bell laboring through the sentences which followed the one I quote above, you would come to the conclusion that with its utterance, the light had for the first time flashed fully upon him, that his mission was a preposterous raid to rescue from imaginary dangers an object perfectly safe and content by his own confession in the keeping of these whom he would attack. Not only did he feel this, but his audience too. There was evidently no purpose—no enthusiasm about it. Now and then a feeble cheer, when a pause in the speaking seemed to challenge the compliment, was all that relieved the chilling indifference of the multitude. Democrats and Republicans, who were on the ground in comparatively formidable numbers, kept a respectable silence. It was the absence of friends, e presence of enemies, which made this introduction of Judge Bell in his new character such a

spiritless ceremony.

After Mr. Bell concluded his speech, two or three attaches of the party followed in remarks more noisy in tone, but not in effect. Lingering a few minutes afterward in the hotel, I heard an earnest conversation between two or three of our native Union-savers and those of the Massachusetts delegation. The latter were conjured to secure Mr. Everett's acceptance of the nomination. "If he declines," said one of the Philadelphians, with more carnestness than was apparent in any of the party. be cracked all to pieces. Let us be pe that Mr. Everett will spare it at least a prematere fracture.

The speeches which our correspondent describes, are reported by " he Philadelphia Inquirer as follows:

BY MARKS OF THE HON. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL.

Mr. Ingersoll began by speaking of the action of the Baltimore Convention, its hearty, unanimous spirit, and the cordiality with which the nomination of Mr. Bell was made unanimous. He thought that there ought to be not less cordiality of feeling all over the land, in his support, as the man for the Presidency at this time. And as you do not know much personally of Mr. Bell—

A Voice—Yes, we do [Amalance 1]

of Mr. Bell—
A Voice—Yes, we do. [Applause.]
Mr. Ingersoll—Let me say a word or two in his eulogy, although he is present. Allow me to say, that I do not believe a purer man, a more virituous individual than John Bell of Tennessee lives in the land. And this ought to be the deepest consolation to any man going into office at this time, when the air is full of rumors of corruption in high quarters, and the official holding the most elevated office in the Union has chosen to shrink from an investigation into charges of this holding the most elevated office in the Union has chosen to shrink from an investigation into charges of this character. I offer no opinion as to the truth of the rumors of corruption. I simply think it would be much better to be open and frank in reference to all the affairs of the Administration—to set an honest and noble example to the country. Mr. Bell and Mr. Everett—[faint applause]—who is associated with him on our ticket, are above any such imputations of corruption, but if any such imputations should be made, believe me, they will not shrink from the fallest and freest investigation that may be entered upon. [Loud continued applause.] It is a matter of regret that at this time Mr. Bell's position renders him liable at any moment to be called on for an exposition of his views, and I have made these few remarks in order to relieve him from the exhausting labor of making an claborate and I have made these few remarks in order to relieve him from the exhausting labor of making an elaborate and extended speech at the present time. Mr. Inger-soll closed smid hearty applause, and Mr. Bell came t the railing of the balcony bureheaded, and looking quite venerable. His reception was very enthusiastic, the applause continuing for some time with undimin-ished fervor.

ished fervor.

SPEECH OF THE HON. JOHN BELL.

FRILOW-CITIZENS: It would be contrary to the feelings of our nature, if I did not feel deeply sensible of the compliment which you have paid me to-night, by an assembly on this occasion, a large portion of whom I flatter myself, have done so in approval of the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention, which has just adjourned. [Loud cheers.] I know it is impossible also, that I can have caused this large assemblage of exclusive friends of mine, or of the cause in which I have been put forward by an assembly, formed, as I am told, of as great, pure and distinguished individuals, patriots, statesmen as have ever assembled upon any similar occasion in the United States. [Applause.] I know that I cannot have the honor nor the unanimous know that I cannot have the honor nor the unanimous approval of an assembly like this. Still, I flatter my-

celf that the large majority of them have assembled to night to signify their approval, and to give their sanction, so far as they can by their manifestations of interest in the cause in which those of the Convention, as well as myself, are engaged. I do not appear before you, as my distinguished friend did me the justice to state, to make you a regular speech, either upon the topics of the day or upon the issues which have distracted and agitated the country, or for anything else, more than to express my simple acknowledgments for the honor done me by the nomination at Baltimore, and to thank you for this manifestation of your kindness and confidence in me. [Prolonged cheering.] If you will allow me to address a few words to you without touching upon those questions about which there may be great differences of opinion, even in this assembly. I would like to call your attention to the causes which have led to the assembly a Baltimore recently. It is not the Democratic party that have assembled by their representative delegates there. It is not the Republican

not the Democratic party that have assembled by their representative delegates there. It is not the Republican party, it is not the American party, it is not the Whig party. What party is it that is to be the popular party? A Voice—The Constitutional Union party.

Mr. Bell—Yes, we trust it is to be the party of the country, of the Constitution, which cannot be mentioned in this locality without calling up sensations and remembrances that must thrill every heart, every bosom. It is the cause of the Union. in this locality without calling up sensations and remembrances that must thrill every heart, every bosom. It is the cause of the Union, the party of the Union, which we hope the people will inaugurate. I trust they will. [Cries of "They will—they have."] I was not a witness of the proceedings of that Convention, but I repeat again, that from the names I have seen of gentlemen who held it to be their duty at thi period of the country, at this crisis, if I may call it such, of the country, at this crisis, if I may call it such, of the country, at this crisis, if I may call it such, of the country; gentlemen who had retired long from public affairs, of able and large experience, of comprehensive and sagacious views, they thought that the condition of the country required of them as parties, as men who took an interest not only in the present, but in the future of this great country, to come forth and to manifest, by their presence, by their counsels, and by their zeal, their sense of the impending state of things, that called for an unusual anxiety on account of the condition of the country, and to strive, as far as in them might, to allay the existing threatening dissensions and altenations, to call back the country to the true objects of Government and the true purposes for which it was instituted, instead of exhausting their time in distracting topics and discussions upon abstract questions, chiefly to the neglect of the great vital and material interests of every section of the Union, to the disparagement of the country, to the withdrawal of vigilance and watchfulness from the conduct of public affairs. This state of things thus led to the disparagement of our country, not only in the eyes of its own citizens and of her inof things thus led to the disparagement of our country, not only in the eyes of its own citizens and of her in-stitutions, but it has cast a stain, in the opinion of for-eign nations, and of the most enlightened friends of stitutions, but it has east a stain, in the opinion of foreign nations, and of the most enlightened friends of
liberty and republican institutions throughout Europe.
The honor, the purity, and the glory, and the practical
results of republican institutions, are developed in a
way that has not met the anticipation of the fathers
and founders of this great Government. [Cries of
"That's so," and applause.] It is true, it is so. There
is no man of reflection and observation but that must
feel a consciousness of it. We do not feel the same
confidence in the practical results of our glorious representative republican government that we did forty
years ago—that we did twenty years ago. My experience, my own feeling and observation, have continned long enough for me to perceive clearly and distinctly the marked change in the public confidence, not
only of our fellow-citizens, but of the most illustrions tinctly the marked change in the public confidence, not only of our fellow-citizens, but of the most illustrious advocates of republican institutions in every civilized nation of the world. Their eyes are upon us. These distinguished gentlemen that net at Baltimore the other day have banished from their councils and considerations those discussions which have so long prevailed upon the subject of the institutions of the South, and the diversity of the feelings between the institutions of the North and the South. They consider them as called up in the canvass and discussed for party purposes, in the main by zealects, notwithstanding there are housest men in both sections of the country who have no party objects in the questions which they have espoused. I do not think that the further agitation and discussion of these subjects could lead to any public good, either to the North or to the South, but nothing but mischief to one or the other, or both, or to the cause of our common country. They have called attention as far as they could by their example, by their counsel, by their sentiments and de-They have called attention as far as they could by their example, by their counsel, by their seatiments and deliberate and wise proceedings, to impress upon the country the necessity of repressing other mischievous doctrines and discussions which have so long agitated the country. My fellow-citizens, I must say I feel it to be a compliment. I am unworthy of that they should think proper, out of the host of distinguished, able, experienced statesmen, such as have sat in the Convention—the Delegates from almost every large State over think proper, out of the lost of astinguiance, abole, experienced statesmen, such as have sat in the Convention—the Delegates from almost every large State presenting gentlemen intelligent, capable, experienced, and trustworthy, that have proved themselves worthy of great trusts by a long period of public service—that from among such illustrious and distinguished gentlemen, I have been selected to occupy such a position which should have been assigned to one of those—to the highest position in this Government, in the hope and in the trust that in and through me, with the will of the people, they should restore harmony to this distracted country. [Loud cheers,] That we should bring back the Government to its ancient character, and that party disunion, questions of domestic policy and questions of foreign policy should be national. It might be regarded as a forlorn undertaking to attempt to restore harmony to this country. It would be, my countrymen, if I could not conceive it to be a fact, which I can, that the large majority of the people, both of the Democratic and Republican party, were conservative in their feelings—loved the Union—would not do anything willfully or with premediation that tended to its destruction or to the introduction of anarchy and the overthrow of our gloreduction of anarchy and the overthrow of our glo-rious Constitution. [Applause.] I trust that the masses, that the majority of both parties, are sound; that they love the Union as I do, both North and South. There are extreme sentiments, though, that South. There are extreme sentiments, though, that belong to a considerable class in both sections, who, though they may love the Union, have a most unfortunate mode of manifesting it to the country. [Laughter and applause.] I wish to say nothing that could disturb the composure of their feelings, if there be any of them in this assembly to-night, much less their friends and advocates. I regard the majority of the Republican party and the majority of the Democratic party as devoted to the Constitution and this Union. No! when I come to the conclusion that this is to be doubted, then I shall conclude that it is scarcely worth an effort to preserve the safety this is to be doubted, then I shall conclude that it is scarcely worth an effort to preserve the safety of this country. The struggle that we make is against the extremes on both sides. The gentlemen who have been present at the Baltimore Convention have supposed that the contests of these sectional issues are not worth the mischiefs that have grown out of them—that it was not the purpose for which this great Greenment was instituted to settle abstract questions further than they were settled by the Constitution, [Applane.] In the spirit of the Constitution, and in the deeds of our Government—so far all these questions should be considered—beyond that, no further. It is the hope that we can inaugurate a party of this country, when these distracting issues shall be banished from the public councils, from the bustings in our popular elections—that the people will open. our popular elections—that the people win open their eyes to the mischiefs that have flowed, and will coneyes to the mischiefs that have flowed, and will continue to flow out from them—this is the hope of the Baltimore Convention. It is my hope. Whether successful or not—whether the Baltimore Convention places me in the position in which I stand in relation to the people—if we can introduce a new era, a new period in the affairs and administration of this Government, in relation to these questions, we shall not have labored in vain. Those patriotic hearts will not have been agitated and stirred and excited in vain. Ethlosy, eticans, I will not enter into a discussion. will not have been agitated and stirred and excited in vain. Fellow-citizens, I will not enter into a discussion of these topics. My course in regard to them, for the last twenty years, is well known; and not only in regard to these, but in regard to every question of foreign and domestic policy. So far na concerned the general principles of that policy [loud applause], I tender you my cordial thanks, and I trust that the period is not very remote when the glory, and the honor, and the true interests of this great country will be the only objects that actuate the great parties that be the only objects that actuate the great country will be the only objects that actuate the great parties that will exist hereafter. With these remarks, gentlemen, I beg you will excuse me from further observation. [Loud applause.]

. NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

A detachment of marines in charge of Second Lieut. Butler, U. S. M. corps, for the United States steamfrigate Niagara, arrived at the Brooklyn marine barracks on Thursday night, from Washington. They were immediately sent on board of the receiving-ship North Carolina, where they will remain until further orders. There arrived also a draft of sailors from Boston for the Niagara. The Niagara has been fitted up in the quickest possible time. On Thursday week she was lying in the stream housed over, and to-day she is fully equipped and ready for sea, and will be commissioned on the 15th inst.

The United States storeship Release, recently returned from the const of Brazil, is still lying in the stream, where she will await the action of the Govermnent. She brought home twenty invalids belonging to the Brazil Squadron, who were sent to the Hospital yesterday.

There are between 600 and 700 men on board the receiving-ship North Carolina. Everything looks quite brisk in the Navy Yard at present. The shot and shell are being scraped and painted; the fences are On Wednesday night Mr. Joseph Jefferson opens the

appearance. In short, everything is undergoing a general overhauling. There are between 800 and 900

men employed in the yard at present. The Washington Navy-Yard is also undergoing thorough overhauling, and is in a better condition than it has been for years past. Arrangements are there being made for the reception of the Japanese Embas sy. A general court-martial has been ordered upon Capt. Totten, recently in command of the aloop-of-war Vincennes, B. F. Hallett, United States Navy, will be Judge Advocate.

TEXAS NEWS .- The Weathersford News of the 19th

"All is quiet in Jack County, and the people have resumed their usual occupations. Capt. Pollard, just from Palo Pinto, informs the editor that all is becoming quiet on the frontier; the Indians are supposed to have gone to their bornes, having accomplished their work of depredation and murder.

"There can no longer be any doubt but that the re-

"There can no longer be any doubt but that the recent forays upon the western border of the settlement
had been preconcerted, and were carried out in accordmice with a plan previously settled.

"Every circumstance which has transpired since the
commencement of the late their ing and murdering opcrations has only tended to strengthen the conviction
which now amounts to an absolute certainty, that the
Receive Indians, and none others, are the perpetrators,
except, perhaps, being nided and directed by some few
white men."

The Jackson White Man of the same day, ho

announces: "Shadrach Styer, James Hamby, and a youth named "Shadrach Styer, James Hamby, and a youth named Wm. Lambshead, were killed by a party of Indians, on the 19th, at Mountain Pass. They were between two and three hundred yards distant from a house, when they were attacked by fourteen Indians, all well unounted. Styer and Hamby were shot and scalped; 'ambshead, when hast seen, was passing over the brow of a hill, about twenty or thirty yards in advance of his pursuers. His body has not yet been found.

"The Indians then assaulted the house, which was defended by one man, and shot several arrows into the door. After their departure, Shadrach Styer, scalped and dripping with gore, presenting a truly horrid spectacle, walked to the house, and lived about ten minutes. Mr. Hamby's parents reside near Deiknap. Mr. Styer was a native of Pennsylvania."

The Seguin Mercury, of the 25th ult., understands

The Seguin Mercury, of the 25th ult., understands that the Indians are still infesting the country west of Castroville, and have been seen occasionally on the

A TERRIBLE CASUALTY. - The telegraph announced some two or three days ago the drowning of 29 persons, mostly young ladies, who were participating in a pic-nic party at Boykin's Mill Pond, near Camden, S. C. The Sumter Watchman gives the particulars of this terrible affair: "A flat boat of considerable size had a short time previous been built and placed upon the pond for purposes of pleasure. A goodly number (probably 30 or more) of the company embarked upon this boat, intending to cross over and around the poul. These consisted chiefly of young ladies, there being but a sufficient number of gentlemen, as was supposed, to manage the boat and afford company and protection for the ladies. They had been out some time, and were near the center of the pond when the boat ran on a snag. This excited little or no fears, as it was supposed

that a speedy extrication could be effected. All was he and spirit; all was hope and happines!

Soon it was perceived that the great pressure of the beat upon the snag (in consequence of the number it contained) was puncturing its bottom, and that the water was making its way inside. Now the excitement began. Now fear began to picture its sad traces ment began. Now fear began to picture its sad traces upon those just now happy countenances. Now the tender and timid ladies called upon their protectors for that as-istance and deliverance which, painful to say, they were unable to afford. Momentarily the danger became greater, and momentarily the excitement of those on board, as well as those on shore, became more intense. It seems that deliverance would have come, and that the boat would have probably been pushed off and run near enough to the shore for many, if not all, to have escaped, had it not been that those who stood at each end (a white man and a negro), with their poles, laboring with all their power, shoved each in the same direction, thus mutually destroying the effect of their efforts.

Soon, in a few moments, she began to sink. When this was seen, and the fact that she could not be moved became too apparent, the scene became frightful indeed. The wildest excitement and fear seemed to seize every heart, and but few, if any, were sufficiently

indeed. The wildest excitement and tear seemed to seize every heart, and but few, if any, were sufficiently collected to enable them to employ their efforts for rescue advantageously. In a few moments more she sank, when the scene may be better imagined than described. Piercing cries, and shricks, and calls for help, both from those on shore and those on the unfortunate boat, filled the air. Sisters and brothers, patches the state of single whose hearts. tunate boat, filled the air. Sisters and brothers, parents and children, relatives and friends, whose hearts were bound together by the nearest and dearest of earthly ties, and animated by the warmest and most tender affection, were there—some on the sinking boat and some on the shore. Oh, how ruddy were those confiding hearts torn asunder, and ravished with wild and aching grief! The boat seems to have committed them to the boson of the water, huddled together mainly in a mass. The water is supposed to mitted them to the bosom of the water, huddled toge-ther, mainly in a mass. The water is supposed to bave been about twenty feet in depth. Thus thrown together, one clinging to the other, with that grasp together, one clinging to the other, with that grasp which belongs only to those in a drowning condition, there was little opportunity for the males in the company to rescue the Indies, or even to save themselves. But a few, we have not been apprized of the exact number, were saved of those upon the boat.

-A correspondent of The Philadelphia Press says: "It is a source of poignant mortification to President Buchanan that his letter declining a nomination for the Presidency was not read, owing to the contemptuous treatment of his name by the Convention. Gov. Bigler had the precious missive in charge, and it is said carried it to the White House yesterday in the most mournful manner. The President received it with a good deal of ill-temper, on account of the indifference of the Pennsylvania delegation to his well known wishes to be a candidate, and their want of tact in not giving him a chance to make a last appeal to his countrymen and Divine Providence."

CITY ITEMS.

AMUSEMENTS .- There are to be a number of changes this week, in the dramatic and musical world, and while the public will enter meculating on the causes of some of the modifications of managership, they will doubtless have occasion to also felicitate themselves on the results.

Winter Garden,-Madame Frezzolini and Magna Fabbri share the honors this week. To-night, "Trovatore," with Frizzolinias Leonora. To-morrow, Fabbri appears for the first time as Abigail, is "Nebuchadnezzar."

Laura Keene's Theater .- On Saturday night Miss Keene resigned the managerial reins, and said a graceful good-bye to New-York for the present. The night was her benefit occasion, and the play was the "Colleen Bawn." The house was crowded to its very utmost capacity, and as the artists came on, each one was received with a hearty round of applause. The play proceeded to the conclusion without unusual incident, when, as the curtain fell, a unanimous call was made for Miss Keene, who came forward, and

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: A little time ago I took much pleasure in the thought of my coming visit to England; but now that I am near the realization of my much piessure in the thought of my coming viait to England; but now that I am near the realization of my hopes, it brings with it a certain pang, the pain of parting with you. For four years I have been almost constantly before you, and have always received from you the most liberal support and constant kindness. To you, and to the members of the press, for their kindness to myself and my fellow-managers, to every member of my company, to each member of my orchestra, and especially to this one (pointing to Mr. Thomas Baker, the leader), and last, but not least, to Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault, I desige to return my grateful thanks. This lady (Mrs. Boucicault) and myself have, I fear, greatly disappointed many of you; we have lived together and worked together for many months, and have not fought once, nor scratched each other's faces. It now only remains for me again to thank you all, and to bid you, until the 1st of next September, good-byc. "The call was again repeated, and again Miss Keene and Miss Agnes Robertson (Mrs. Boucicault) came for

and Miss Agnes Robertson (Mrs. Boucicault) came for ward, led by Mr. Boucicault. A number of bouquets were thrown, and in obedience to a most vociferous demand for a speech from Mr. Boucicault, that gentle man said:

"LADILS AND GENTLEMES.—I hope I am too much of an Irishman not to know that a lady should always have the last word."

also being repaired and painted, which adds to their | house with a company selected for their excellence in burlesque and extravaganza. Mrs. John Wood heads the list. Our opinion has so often been put on record that this lady is the best burlesque actress in America, that we need say no more than to reiterate it here. Mr. Jefferson has engaged a company whom we should judge to be eminently capable of doing the peculiar work they have before them. Among the names are those of Miss Cornelia Jefferson, Miss Jane Burke, Mrs. Vining, Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Mrs. J. B. Howe, and Messrs. James G. Burnett, Stoddart, J. Simmonds, C. Thorne, &c. Mr. Thomas Baker still presides over the musical department, and has composed a new overture for the first burlesque. The play for the opening night is "The Invisible Prince," Mrs. Wood as Don Leander, and Mr. Jefferson as the Infant Furibond.

Wallack's Theater .- Mr. Tom Taylor's comedy The Overland Route." which is to be acted at this house to-night for the first time, promises something excellent and novel. The effects in this play are said to be of a character hitherto unattempted. The cast comprises the whole of this admirable company.

Niblo's Garden.-The spectacle of "Blue Beard" has filled this house for the past week, and is still continued on the bills. To-night, a number of novelties are announced in the ring, and Mr. William Hanlon

will positively appear.

**Bovery Theater.—Three pieces are announced here to-night: "The Black Knight," "The Charleston Convention," and "Sixteen String Jack." New Bowery Theater .- "The Black Cat of Coventry," "The Bronze Donkey," and "The Two

Barnum's American Museum .- The two plays-"Dot," and "The Hop Pickers"-played by the two dramatic companies under the leadership respectively of Mr. C. W. Clarke and Mr. Delmon Grace, have filled the house. The pieces will be repeated this week, being at times varied with others equally attractive.
On Tuesday occurs the benefit of Miss Emily Mestayer, the favorite leading lady of the establishment.

Mr. Barnum advertises that a fortune-teller can be consulted at the Museum. Such an announcement is discreditable to the management.

Adams's California Menageric .- The bears attract crowds and are likely to be permanent inhabitants of Broadway. The place is Thirteenth street, between Breadway and Fourth avenue.

No. 444 Broadway, Prof. Jacobs the Conjuror .-Crowded and attentive audiences have been present every night at Prof. Jacobs's entertainment. He is emphatically the best of all the magicians. An entirely new programme is promised for this week.

Christy's Minstrels, Nillo's Saloon.—Mr. George

Christy, having entirely recovered from his sudden indisposition, will appear again to-night as Julius Crow "Black Blunders."

Bryant's Minstrels, No. 472 Broadway.—The

Bryants offer a capital bill this week. Palace Garden.—A varied programme is offered here, consisting of conjuring by Hambujer, and music by popular performers.

TRUE TIME .- On Saturday, at noon, the hand of the City Hall clock, the clapper of the great City Hall bell, and the Time Ball on the roof of the Custom House, in electric communication with Albany, simultaneously indicated the precise second of me ridian, without any perceptible variation.

FIVE POINTS SQUARE.—This dirty little square remains unfenced, and looks as disgraceful as ever. Last year a resolution was passed by the Common Council and signed by the Mayor, authorizing the Street Commissioner to build a fence. The Street Commissione did not do it, because, he said, he had no money, but he would attend to it as soon as the tax levy was passed. The levy has passed, but the fence has not been put up.

Installation of Sachems.-The seventy-first anniversary of the order of Tammany occurred on Saturday. The brotherhood assembled around their council fires in the old wigwam, and commemorated the occasion by the installation of thirteen sachems elect, as follows: John A. Dix, John Kelly, Elijah F. Purdy, James Conner. Wilson Small, Wm. D. Kenne dy, James B. Nicholson, Wm. Miner, Douglas Taylor, Richard B. Connolly, Nelson J. Waterbury, Henry Vandewater, Geo. E. Baldwin; Secretary, Ç. C. Childs; Treasurer, Josiah D. Brown. Sagamore G. S. Messerve and Wiskinkie S. Duryea were also inducted into office. In a week or two hence a Grand Sachem will be elected to preside over the deliberations of the brotherhood during their pow-wows. The present incumbent is Isaac V. Fowler, and it is said he will be reflected.

PARTY TEAD VUON A WINDOW-A SUSPICIOUS CASE .- On Saturday night, the occupants of the tenement house No. 184 Eldridge street were thrown into an intense state of excitement, by hearing a sudden crash in one of the fifth-story windows, followed by the falling of a heavy body to the ground floor. On going down to see what was the matter, they found on the lower floor the mangled and lifeless body of a German named Frank Garboe, formerly living at No. 232 Fifth street. Some of the tenants state that about 12 o'clock they saw the unfortunate man come into the house with a woman of notoriously bad character, named Anne Miller, occupying apartments on the fifth floor. It was instantly conjectured that she had had a quarrel with him, and being a large and powerful woman, had pushed him out of the window. Officer Vaughn of the Seventeenth Precinct arrived in a few moments, when, finding that the man was entirely dead, he proceeded to the room occupied by Anne, and after a few moments' delay, was admitted. It was evident that a number of panes of glass were broken in one of the windows which looks into a little courtyard in the center of the building. Anne was taken into custody and conveyed to the Station-House.

On being questioned regarding the affair, she stated that just before the occurrence she was standing in the street, when she was grossly insulted by a drunken leafer. Garboe came to her assistance, and finally offered to escort her home and protect her from farther while they were on the way, she noticed that the person who had accosted her was following them. On arriving at her apartments she locked the door on the inside, Garbhe being with her. She then procecded to a closet to procure a light, and while looking for some matches, heard the erash of the window and a scream at the same time. When she had succeeded in getting a light she returned to the front room, and then discovered that Garboe was missing. She imme diately looked ont of the window, and saw him lying on the ground-floor. She says further, that while she was in the closet endeavoring to procure a light, there was a loud knobking at her door, which she supposes was occasioned by the drunken man who had been following them. She believes that the deceased became alarmed at the knocking, and either jumped or fell through the window. One man states that he heard the deceased scream, and sam him clinging to the window-sill, but soon relaxed his hold and fell to the ground. The prisoner bears an exceedingly bad character in the neighborhood, and there are many who believe that he attempted to rob the deceased, and while doing so pushed him through the window. She asserts that she never saw Garboe before, and that he only accompanied her home to protect her from the drunke rowdy. Coroner Schirmer will hold an inquest on the body, at Bellevue Hospital, to-day. His deputy, Dr. Bouton, was yesterday collecting such testimony regarding the case as it was possible to find. Garboe was a married man, and leaves one child.

POLICE CORMISSIONERS .- This Roard met on Satur day afternoon, and took the usual action upon the re-ports of the Sergeant of the Sanitary Squad. Officers Moses Platt and Thomas Sleete, of the Twentieth Ward, and A. K. Fuller, of the Broadway Squad, were appointed Roundsmen. Sergeant M. T. Halbrook was appointed Captain of the Third Ward, Brooklyn, in e of Capt. Schaurman, recently resigned; and Wm. H. Van Brunt was created a Sergeaut, to fill the place secured. How deeply Capt. De Riviere is involved in

FUNERAL OF THE LATE SAMUEL G. GOODRICH .-The last earthly honors to the genial and kindly Peter Parkey were performed on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, in St. Bartholomow's Church, Lafayette place. A very large audience was present at the funeral services, and there were many more who wished to have been there. The services were conducted by the Rector, the Rev. Dr. Cook, assisted by the Rev. Morgan Dix. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Hiram Ketchum, George Folsom, John A. Dix, Thos. Boardman, George Dix, Jos. C. Derby, Charles Gould, and H. T. Tuckerman. After the conclusion of the services, the friends of the deceased took a last view of the remains, which were then inclosed, preparatory to their final removal to Woodbury, Conn., where the interment is to take place.

JIM IRVING REINSTATED AS SUPERINTENDENT OF MARKETS.-The following letter of reinstation to office has been written by the City Inspector to Jim Irving, formerly Superintendent of Markets, but who was suspended six months ago, together with his chief clerk, Banker, on complaints preferred by a number of respectable stallholders under his supervision, charging him with flagrant and systematic black-mailing-the examinations of which were fully reported in our

examinations of which were fully reported in our columns at the time:

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, }
NRW-YORK, May II, 1850.

JAMES INVING, esq., Superintendent of Markets.

Bear Sir: After a full investigation of the charges made against you some months since, of maifeasenne and abuse of office as Superintendent of Markets, I am happy to inform you that you stand homorably acquitted of all participation in the crimes alleged, directly or otherwise. This conclusion has also been arrived at by the Grand Jury of the County, after careful investigation of the subject. My inability, from serious indisposition, to give to those charges that examination which their importance demanded, has caused this delay. It is now my agreeable duly, in justice to you, to recall my assent to your fetter for suspension, and to order you, upon the receipt of this communication, to assume your former duties as Superintendent of Public Markets. It will, in future, be your duty, as it is now my instruction to you, to use the utmost vigilence in preventing the repetition of this, or similar abuses: and while attending to the interest and convenience of those occupying stands or places in the public markets. Very respectfully, yours.

BANIEL E. DELEVAN, City Impector.

Accordingly, Mr. Irving appeared, and took possess-

Accordingly, Mr. Irving appeared, and took possession of the place in the City Inspector's Office assigned to his bureau. Nothing is said of the Clerk Banker. Is he the guilty person, and if not, who is the man? MINOR CITY ITEMS.—We had glorious weather yes-

terday, and all New-York was out to enjoy it. The

Common Council have been enjoined by Judge Bonney from passing any ordinance providing for the widening of Grand street, on the ground that such a step would be injurious to the interests of the citizens and property-owners in the street The brick buildings south of the City Hospital inclosure on Broadway are being demolished to give place to more palatial edifices. So are many other brick buildings on Broadway, but when moving them, workmen should be careful that the hardness of the brick is not tested upon the craniums of the passers by All sorts of curious things-Panoramas, Dioramas, Cosmoramas, Dissolving Views, and a host of other articles, will be sold at Barnum's Museum, at auction, this morning at 10 o'clock.....The New-York Regatta Club have elected the following officers: President, Charles McCay, (reelected); Vice-Presidents, Joseph A. Gardner and James Dammarrell; Secretaries, P. Kerrin and D. J. Conley; Treasurer, James Cleary; Steward, Benjamin G. Cordray. It is the intention of the Club to arrange a regatta for the coming Fourth of July upon a grand style Lager Beer is manufactured to the extent of 62,000 barrels annually in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. There are eighteen breweries constantly engaged in producing this beer, and the demand is annually increasing. These breweries are located principally in the Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards of Brooklyn, and give employment to many hundred persons. Some of the vaults are very extensive, while others are contracted in their limits; in the largest breweries the average quantity annually manufacture is 8,000, and in the smallest, 1,200 barrels . . . A Heenan testimonial meeting will be held to-night at Goldbeck's Hall, Broadway The steamer City of Manchester sailed for Liverpool on Saturday, taking out \$217,000 in specie, and 231 passengers. The steamer New-York also sailed on Saturday for Bremen and Southampton, with \$301,720 in specie, and 342 passengers, among whom were the wife and daughter of Senator Benjamin of Louisiana, and Lieutenant W. Von Rassloff, chargé d'affairs from Denmark.... The Hudson Navy, composed of our amateur boat clubs have fixed their opening-day for Thursday next, at two o'clock. The line will be formed at the foot of Christopher street, at 21 o'clock precisely A number of the fire-engine companies in the Second District baving presented a memorial to the Chief Engineer, stating that they were in want of assistance from hose companies, that officer sent word to Hose Companies Nos. 14, 23, 29, 39, 57, and 61 to run in that District. Each of these companies now do duty in the Second in addition to the Districts where they formerly ran We have been shown a Japanese gold coin, the value of which, as estimated by competent jewelers, is one hundred dellars. It is of gold, so pure as to be as flexible as lead, is about six inches in length, of oval shape, and about as thick as a twenty shilling American gold coin. The edge is milled, but in a style entirely different from the American coin, but somewhat like the old Spanish dollar Mr. Tom Colver, who built the Chinese steamers Confucius, Yang-tsze, Peiho, and White Cloud, has now a contract for another steamer of 700 tuns, for the ame trade.... The Governor's Room in the City Hall baying at last recovered from the effects of the Cable celebration, will be readorned with the Gubernatorial portraits this week The anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown occurred yesterday, and it is the tention of the Virginians resident in this city to comnemorate the event by appropriate ceremonies The Old Dominion Society announce that an oration will be delivered under their auspices at 3 o'clock this afteroon, at Cooper Institute, by the Hon. Goo. W. Summers of Virginia. On Tuesday evening a grand dinner will take place at the Metropolitan Hotel, at which the members of the New-England Society will attend, by special invitation The match that was to come off between the married and single members of the St. George's Cricket Club, has been postponed until Friday, May 18. On the morning of the 18th, the wickets will be pitched at 10 o'clock. THE CITY LOT SWINDLE. The President of the

Hendrick Hudson Insurance Company desires us to state that the Company never received a doed of property valued at \$1,500 from Lawson, Thompson, and others, now in custody for alleged tergery and penjury.

PROLIFIC .- The wife of Officer McIntyre on Saturday night gave birth to four children. Mother and children are all doing well.

CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD. - Detectives Sampson and Devoe have been for several days in pursuit of a man known as Col. St. John Croghan, one of the many surviving heroes of the Mexican war. This brave warrior is charged with a little swindling transaction, in which another military man of still greater noto-riety—none other than Capt. De Riviere, the gallant Zonave-is somewhat mixed up. It is alleged that some time since De Reviere obtained from Col. Croghan his note for \$1,000, giving in return a draft on the Swiss Bank of Paris, where, he represented, he had money on deposit. Subsequently, it is charged, this brace of military heroes sold the Croghan note to a Mr. Hutchinson of Newburgh, for a \$500 fast horse and \$500 in cash. It was represented to Mr. Hutchinson that Croghan was a country gentleman of means, having a Summer residence on the Hudson worth \$20,000. The draft was sent to the Paris bankers, and returned with the statement that they "knew no bank whereon "the Zonave's money grew." The Croghan note also came to maturity, and payment was refused. Thereupon Mr. Hutchinson brought suit against Croghan in the Criminal Court of Orange County, and it was by virtue of a warrant issued there that his arrest was

rendered vacant by the promotion of Officer Halbrook.

John Gilligan and E. W. Thompson were appointed will be sent to Newburgh for trial.

ATTEMPT AT CHILD MURDER, -On Saturday morning the cries of an infant were heard issning from the vicinity of the sink in the rear of the tenement house No. 127 Greenwich avenue. Officer Ackerman, of the Ninth Ward, was summoned to the scene, and after making an examination, ascertained that the cries proceeded from the drain connecting with the water closet. Workmen were at once procured, and the drain opened, when a female child, still living, was found about 12 feet below the surface. It was taken to the Station-House and properly attended to, after which it was sent to the Alms-House. Efforts are being made to ferrit out the parents of the child.

A FEMALE FUOITIVE .- Amelia Morrell, a notorious shoplifter, was recently arrested in this city and held in \$2,000 bail to answer a charge of grand larceny. Having a strong dislike to a state prison life, the prospect of enjoying which stared her in the face if she remained here for trial, she fled to Canada. She was pursued by Officer Rosenberg of the 26th precinct. who arrested her in the city of Hamilton. He arrived here yesterday morning with his prisoner, and Justice Connolly committed her to the Tombs for trial. While in Hamilton the officer encountered Samuel Sprince, the receiver of stolen goods, whose name has so often adorned the police reports. The slippery old man fled from here recently to avoid arrest, after having been detected in some of his villainies. He said he was about going to St. Louis.

DISORDERLY HOUSE .- On Friday evening, Officer Barron arrested Johanna Hamilton, charged by Elijah F. Fuller, of No. 106 Vesey street, with keeping a disorderly house in a respectable portion of West Twenty-eighth street. The lady was very pugnacious, and, bidding defiance to the law, commenced an assault on the officer, planting her fist most successfully in his left eye. Her reputed husband, Alexander Hamilton, came to the rescue with a huge knife, but did not do any particular damage. The lady and one of her fe-male companions were finally locked up in the Twentysecond Ward Station-House for the night. On being taken before Justice Connolly, Mrs. Hamilton was committed to the Tombs, and her companion, Caroline Gifford, sent to the House of Detention. Mr. Hamilton. having the impudence to present himself at Court to see what disposition was made of the frail ones, was himself arrested on a charge of assault and battery, and detained to answer the complaint.

Jewish Marriages.—Thursday was a day known in the Jewish calendar as Lag Ber Omer (thirty-third day in Omer). From the second day of the Passover till the feast of Pentecost, no marriages are allowed among the Hebrews, except upon the first day of the month Ey-ar—which occurs a few days after Passover—and the day above named. It is natural, therefore, to suppose that the number of impatient bridegrooms and willing brides who await the close of that season of denial is greater than at any other portion of the year. But the entreaties of the masculine and the tears of the feminine are alike futile; the law is inexposed and the lovers are obliged to submit. The inconveniences of self-restraint are compensated for by orable and the lovers are obliged to submit. The inconveniences of self-restraint are compensated for by
the increased preparations; and a large number of
couples waited till Thursday to be made units. There
was a busy time among the Jewish ministers and
Browns—for the Hebrews have their Browns as well
as their Christian brethren—while favors were at a
premium and boquets at a discount. So great was the
rush to be married that in one instance a couple had to
wait till 7 p. m. before the hymenial knot was tied.
This may not seem to be a very great hardship; but
when it is stated that according to the Jewish tradition,
on the day of the ceremony, the parties interested when it is stated that according to the sew transfer on the day of the ceremony, the parties interested must fast till after the ceremony, the delay becomes of no slight importance. This year is far ahead of its predecesors in commissal statistics, ninety Jewish couples having been joined in the holy bands of matrimony on this Lag Ber Omer featival.

Fire-Escapes.—The Common Council have appropriated \$20,000 for the mere right to use a fire-escape, recently invented in this city. Only a model of the thing has yet been exhibited, and it remains for subsequent experiment to show whether the full-sized apparatus will work, or not.

On the very day when the Common Council resolved to spend this enormous sum for the buying the city privilege of using an untried invention, there arrived here from London, a fire-escape, constructed upon the exact pattern of those which have been successfully used for many years in that city. The merits of this invention, which the city can enjoy for nothing, are not a possibility, but a certainty; and it is to be regretted that the Common Conneil did not wait until the public exhibition of the London fire-escape, which will soon take place, had been made. This fire-escape was ordered and imported by James L. Gruham, Esq., through Messrs. Baring Brothers, of London.—[Jour. Com.

A CARD.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

S11: Will you be good enough to state, as a matter of justice to the undersfreed, that the gold watch seized by Officer James, of the Harbor Police, in the jewelry store No. 65 Whitehell street, as stolen property, an account of which we Whitehall street, as stolen property, an account of which was published in to-day's Transunk, was purchased by my clerk, S. Siekles, during my absence from the store, and without the slightest supposition on his part that he was dealing with a rogue, as the representations of the men appeared very plausible. Officer John Mathews of the First Preciact, who was a witness to the barguin, will verify this statement.

Nete-Yerk, May 7, 1860.

MINOR POLICE ITEMS.—A colored man named John

FALSE ALARMS .- The alarm of fire on Saturday night

FALSE ALARMS.—The alarm of fire on Saturday night proved to be false. It was occasioned by a copious shower of sparks from a foundry chimney in Walker street. Last evening the awning in front of the store No. 336 Eighth avenue, took fire from a cigat carelessly thrown thereon, and was partially dostroyed. Several fire companies were called out.

[Advertisement.]

DR. JONES'S LETTER, No. 17, on Sore Eyes, should be read by everybedy in to-day's Herald, and Letter 18, on Deafness, in to day's Threes and Tribune. Dr. Jones is a thoroughly educated Physician, a graduate of the old and new school medical colleges, and of an Eye and Ear College. No Oculist and Aurist now practicing has had the advantages that Prof. Jones has had. Office No. 137 ath av. N. Y.

Many persons are poor and unhappy because they have missed their true vocation, and are swayed by seliabness and anisal passion. A PHERNOLOGICAL EXAMINATION, with advice as to health, habits, and the best pursuit, may be obtained at FOWLER & WELLS'S, No. 306 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

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